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Table of Contents

Checklist Purpose

- I. Acquisition Planning
- II. General Services Administration (GSA) FSS and ESI BPAs / Foundational Terms and Conditions
- III. Key Terms to be Finalized at the Time of Placing an Order
 - A. License Scope
 - B. Ownership and Use Rights
 - C. Duration
 - D. Permitted Use
 - E. Pricing
 - F. Warranties
 - G. Maintenance
 - H. Remedies
 - I. General Provisions
- IV. Regulations and Policy Guidance

Support

Attachments:

A: Terms Checklist

GSA Terms and Conditions BPA Terms and Conditions Order Terms and Conditions

- B: Derivative Works Sample Contract Language
- C: License Assignment and Transfer
- D: Temporary Use of Software During Times of Conflict
- **E:** Licenses for Software Evaluation
- F: Self-Audit
- G: Sample Pricing Discount Table Based on Size of Order



Checklist Purpose

The Department of Defense Enterprise Software Initiative (DoD ESI) has excelled at negotiating software licenses for commercial software applications for the DoD since 1998. DoD Information Technology (IT) buyers reduce buying cycle time and risk by using DoD ESI's contract vehicles. Throughout this checklist, we will use the term "enterprise software agreements" or "ESA" to represent the enhanced set of terms and conditions that were put in place at the time of awarding a DoD ESI contract vehicle. The terms of an ESA apply to all orders placed against the DoD ESI Contract Vehicle.

Enterprise License Agreements ("ELAs") are agreements that cover a wide scope of an enterprise and are typically built on top of the ESA terms and conditions.

This checklist was compiled to provide a standardized set of steps to follow when using the ESI ESAs and ELAs. It is not an exhaustive list and it should not be the only tool used to determine compliance with DoD acquisition regulations. It is a checklist to use as a starting point and not to replace your Procurement Office's guidance.



I. Acquisition Planning

Checklist Item		Guidance / Rationale			
	Do Market Research	Gather market information for the commercial software products or solutions that can satisfy your requirements. You can utilize research firms and industry analysts to assist in this step.			
Pro	duct/Brand Selection Decision	Has your market research identified just one product or many that			
Poir	nt	can meet your requirements?			
	Conduct a Technical Evaluation or	If multiple products will satisfy the requirements, identify the minimum functionality needed and the basis for selection of the product. It is recommended to utilize the technical staff and software Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) at this step.			
	Secure Brand Name Justification	☐ If only one brand name product will satisfy the requirements, a Limited Source Justification (LSJ) or Justification and Approval (J&A) document must be prepared to comprehensively explain the rationale.			
	Check for inventory or an enterprise license agreement (ELA)	Once the Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) product solution has been determined, become familiar with the contract vehicles pertinent to COTS software acquisition and potential sources of existing DoD inventory or Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) that can be leveraged.			
		 Check to see if "DoD Inventory Exists" at www.esi.mil Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement and Procedures, Guidance, and Information (DFARS PGI 208.7403). Check to see if an ELA exists for the products required. Go to www.esi.mil 			
		If the required product is not available in inventory or via an ELA, review the applicable <i>LSJ & Acquisition Process</i> [<i>Comply with DFARS 208.405-70(c)</i>] to include posting on e-buy. If a DoD ESI agreement is selected as a source, follow the ordering procedures specified in the ESI BPA.			
		Additional guidance can be found in web-based tutorials available on the ESI web site.			

II. General Services Administration (GSA) FSS and ESI BPAs / Foundational Terms and Conditions



Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
Gain knowledge of the GSA	The GSA FSS and the ESI BPA are the foundational agreements for
Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) and the ESI Blanket Purchase	the end user license terms and conditions
Agreements (BPAs) Terms and	Check ESI/SmartBUY agreement to see what terms and conditions
Conditions	have been addressed. Some ESI/SmartBUY agreements have license
	addendums that revise the End User License Agreement (EULA).
Check for provisions that	Software licensing is addressed in GSA Special Item Number (SIN)
conflict with federal	132-33. A software EULA is a commercial document and must be
procurement laws.	scrubbed for conflicting provisions to those found in the Federal
	Acquisition Regulation (FAR)/DFARS commercial contract clauses.
Review the key negotiated	☐ FAR 52.212 Contract Terms and Conditions – Commercial Items.
terms already covered in the GSA FSS	☐ 52.212-4 (d) Disputes.
	□ 52.212-4 (g) Invoice.
	☐ 52.212-4 (h) Patent Indemnity.
	□ 52.212-4 (i) Payment.
	□ 52.212-4 (j) Risk of Loss.
	□ 52.212-4 (I) & (m) Termination.
	□ 52.212-4 (o) Warranty.
	☐ 52.212-4 (p) Limitation of Liability.
	□ 52.212-4 (r) Compliance with Laws.
	□ 52.212-4 (s) Order of Precedence.
	□ 552.238-78 Scope of Contract.
	☐ C-FSS-370 Contractor Tasks/Special Requirements.
	□ I-FSS-600.
	☐ Contract Price Lists.
	☐ Confidentiality.
	□ No Oral Modification (NOM).
	□ Severability.



	☐ Choice of Laws (COL).
	See Attachment A for a list of terms and brief rationale for each.
 Review the key negotiated terms already covered in the 	General Terms and Conditions
ESI BPA	□ Introduction
	☐ Funds Obligation
	☐ Authorized Users
	□ Term and Survival
	☐ BPA Organization
	☐ Product and Service Offerings
	□ Pricing Terms
	☐ Product and Pricing Data
	□ Ordering
	☐ Contractor BPA Management
	☐ Termination – Surviving Provisions
	☐ Relationship of The Parties
	☐ General Provisions
	Master Software License Agreement
	☐ License Assignment and Transfer
	☐ Post-termination Restrictions/Reuse
	□ Audit
	☐ Intellectual Property (IP) Rights and Data Ownership
	☐ Functionality Protection
	□ Source Code Escrow
	See Attachment A for a complete list of terms and rationale.

III. Key Terms to be Finalized at the Time of Placing an Order



A. License Scope

Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
Contractual Parties	Clearly identify the entity entering the contract and placing
	the order (for example, major command, executive agent,
	activity, budget support office (BSO), etc)
	Reseller
	Publisher
Background/Purpose	Requirements / objectives to be achieved by the software
	Narrative explanation of why this software was selected
	Refer to attachments
Grant of License: Product Names	Define the functionality to be performed by the software selected.
	List and describe the license grant in detail
	Reference and attach vendor responses, promises,
	representations, product literature, specifications from web,
	and other documentation promoting the features and benefits
	of the software selected.
Grant of License: Authorized Users	Identify the entities and personnel that are permitted to use the software:
	☐ Government personnel (both Military and Civilian)
	☐ Contractors / third parties (as needed)
	☐ DoD, Federal Agencies etc
	Fully define the authorized user terms such as Enterprise,
	Program, Affiliate and Subsidiary
Grant of License: Geography	Default position is "world-wide use"
	Site licenses are limited to a geographic location and should
	be avoided – the right to transfer should be retained in case of
	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) or other reasons such
	as movement of mission from one office to another which
	may be located at a different geographic location
Grant of License: Language	Identify the language(s) required to display the user interface



	screen views
	☐ Identify the language(s) required for documentation
☐ Grant of License: Quantity	☐ Basis for counting (named users, concurrent users,
	processors/cores, virtual, unlimited, enterprise, etc.)
	☐ Actual quantity
	□ Number and type of copies that can be made without
	additional cost
	☐ Retain right to self-audit (also see section III. B and
	Attachment F of this Checklist)
Count of Liver and County and al	
☐ Grant of License: Supported	·
platforms	hardware make/model or virtualization restrictions.
☐ Hosting location	☐ On the customer's / licensee's site (on-premises)
	☐ On the vendor's site (off-premises)
	☐ At a Government centralized hosting facility / data center

B. Ownership and Use Rights

Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
□ Data ownership	 Ensure that the government owns its data at all times regardless of location, retains exclusive rights to use the data, and can receive the data from Licensor upon demand when data is in the custody of the Licensor.
☐ Rights to derivative works	☐ Derivative works language is especially important when licensing COTS software. Software solutions can include customizations, enhancements, interfaces, etc. Ensure that derivative works ownership is clearly understood from the customer's requirements.
	 See Attachment B for a sample clause specifying government ownership of derivative works.
☐ Transfer rights	☐ Check for limitations on movement or transfer of licenses within or between components, organizations, programs, etc.
	☐ See Attachment C for Sample Transfer Clause.
	☐ Consider notice requirements



	Address software rights in the event of BRAC, merger or divestiture
Temporary use of software in times of conflict	See Attachment D for Sample Temporary Use of Software Clause
Licenses for software evaluation	See Attachment E for Sample Software Evaluation Clause
Self-Audit Rights	As defined by the agreed-upon terms of the software license agreement, know how to count the number of licenses ordered, received, deployed or in inventory. Limit the audit to not more than once each year See Attachment F for Sample Self-Audit Clause See the Self-Audit Checklist for more information: http://www.esi.mil/Uploads/DoD-ESI_Self-Audit_Checklist.pdf
If Self-Audit Rights cannot be secured, at a minimum, secure the following rights to protect the government if the publisher or a third party will perform the audit:	Require appropriate security clearances Require advance notice of audit Remove any payment obligations Require a confidentiality clause to preclude "sharing" of audit results

C. Duration

Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
As defined by the agreed- upon terms of the software license agreement, define the length of time you are contractually allowed to use the software and the duration of time the requirement will exist (e.g. short term or recurring)	 □ Perpetual – use forever □ Term / Subscription – for a specific period of time with an end date □ Location □ On-premises □ Off-premises □ Cloud □ Software as a Service (SaaS)
☐ Consider funding issues	Term licenses (limited to a duration of time) may necessitate the use of a different color of money than for the purchase of perpetual licenses.

D. Permitted Use



Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
☐ Understand Use Rights	☐ Address License Scope, License Use, License Type.
	☐ All required and anticipated uses should be included.
	☐ In some cases, the more general the grant, the better.
	☐ For example, "the software can be used by Licensee for
	all lawful business purposes by all authorized users".
	☐ When other uses are required, they should be enumerated.
	☐ For example, "the software may be used for
	demonstration purposes to Licensee's internal and
	external customers".
	 Another example: "the software may be used for development of applications to be distributed by
	Licensee to authorized users and not for resale".
	☐ Beware restrictions on use – some may prevent Licensee from
	intended and necessary uses.
	☐ For example, "the software may not be used for
	internet transactions or access." Align language with
	your intended use.
☐ Software distribution	☐ Address software distribution in the requirement if applicable.
☐ Hard Copy Media	☐ Is hard copy media identified and included in the purchase
	price?
☐ Media Copies	☐ Is there a right (free of charge) to make unlimited copies of the
	software for internal use in non-production instances?
☐ Electronic Distribution (to	☐ Is electronic download available or are there special
permit central distribution,	distribution scenarios that need to be addressed in the
user access, etc.) Protect software investment	requirement and used in the evaluation for award? For example, if a software company changes its licensing model
if the software publisher	from subscription to perpetual (or vice versa), the contract
changes their licensing model	price should consider a certain percentage of all amounts
in the future.	already paid on the existing model towards the license price for
	the new model.
☐ Contractor Use	
□ Consider Outsourcing −	☐ Specify who owns the licenses; government or contractor.
Outsourcing permits the	
outsourced contractor to	
purchase and use	
software in support of the	
government customer. Consider 3 rd party use –	☐ Be sure that 3 rd parties have use rights when working on behalf
Contractors working on	of government or when providing services to host government
behalf of the government	owned licenses.
are considered 3 rd parties.	
☐ Check for additional rights	
(e.g. laptop and home	
use)	
☐ Disaster Recovery	
☐ Test & Development	
☐ Terms for Times of Conflict	

E. Pricing



Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
Clearly understand and	Identify how the product is licensed / priced:
accurately define the metric	
or measurement used to	☐ Fee per Named User
determine the price being	
charged.	☐ Fee per Concurrent User
G	☐ Fee per Processor / Central Processing Unit (CPU)
	Tee per riocessory central riocessing offic (cr o)
	☐ Fee per Device
	·
	☐ Fee per Site
	☐ Fee for the Enterprise
	☐ Fee Formula for virtualized software – e.g. you may
	take the number of virtual processors supporting the
	Virtual Machine and divide that number by the
	number of cores (hyperthreading off) or threads (if
	hyperthreading on) per physical processor to arrive at
	the number of processor licenses required
	Mala and the terminal and a standard for all for any series
	Make sure the terminology is clearly defined; for example,
	clearly define Site with appropriate provisos for BRAC, etc.—
	clearly define Enterprise; for example, is it a command, the
	entire Army, all of DoD, etc.
	Charlefor was and license meeting and a consequence tind to
	Check for unusual license metrics, such as use charges tied to
	virtual machines or remote access
License or subscription fees	Obtain most favored customer treatment.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	Ensure you are receiving the best price received by
	commercial and government customers under comparable
	buying circumstances (e.g. similar quantities).
	For more information, see the GSA Acquisition Regulation
	section 552-238-75- Price Reduction Clause.
	
	Tie payment date to milestones where applicable
Have additional discounts	Spot discounting from the ESI/SmartBUY/GSA price is
been applied to large orders?	allowable and expected when buying large quantities.
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Most agreements require a competition at the order level so
	spot discounting can be obtained through the solicitation
	process. See Attachment G - Sample pricing discount table
As applicable, ensure that Best	See the DoD ESI Best Value Toolkit
Value analysis has been	http://www.esi.mil/bestvaluetoolkit/index.html



performed	
Has the Software Product	See DFARS 208.74 and follow the procedures at PGI 208.7403.
Manager (SPM) been	
contacted if ESI/SmartBUY is	
not the best value?	
Lock in price for future	Consider the duration of the requirement. If out year
licenses	coverage is needed, include options in the procurement to
Have options been included to	streamline future acquisitions and competitively secure fixed
fix price future requirements?	prices for known future needs.
Maintenance and support fees	Rate (usually a percentage of license price) applied to the fully
	discounted price (not list price).
	, , ,
	Start date
	Is the first year of maintenance included in the license price?
	Escalation cap for future years. Note that different software
	publishers may structure prices differently. Understand what
	is included in the base price. Or request a structure that is
	suited to your requirement.

F. Warranties

Checklist Item	Guid	Guidance / Rationale		
COTS Software Express Product		Software Performance		
Warranties		☐ Contractor's system documentation or		
		☐ Customer's functional and technical specifications		
		Start date and duration		
		☐ At delivery for Contractor standard period or		
		 At acceptance by Government or at first productive use by Contractor or Government 		
		Remedies		
		☐ Fix bugs and defects at no charge		
		☐ Return for a full refund with no additional charges		
COTS Software Implied Product Warranties		Generally disclaimed by Contractors		
vvarianties		See FAR 52.212-4 where warranty of fitness for a particular purpose is specified		



☐ FAR references	See especially FAR Part 12 and FAR 52.212
	See also DoD Warranty Guide Version 1.0 dated September 2009
□ Other Considerations	Warranties from Resellers versus Publishers
	Contractor Intellectual Property Ownership Warranty and Indemnification
	Contractor Third Party Software Warranties
	□ Complete list from Contractor
	Rights to Use
	No additional licenses
	No additional license fees
	☐ Intellectual property indemnifications

G. Maintenance

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Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
☐ What does software maintenance include?	 Understand the terms of the commercial maintenance. Know your rights. Clearly define the scope of maintenance that is included in the price, including detailed Service Level Agreements for resolving software defects.
☐ Right to all minor and major releases / upgrades and patches	 Updates and patches may be provided as a license right and may not require purchase of maintenance. Major releases and upgrades may be considered the right to a future version of the software and therefore would be considered software maintenance.
Right to future versions of software	☐ Usually considered software maintenance.
☐ Technical support	 Dependent on publisher. May or may not be included in maintenance.
Other benefits such as Training	 Dependent on publisher. May or may not be included in maintenance.
Is software maintenance a product or a service?	☐ GSA Schedule definitions have changed. See GSA SINs 132-33 and 132-34.
	☐ Software maintenance is often considered "product".
	The determination of product/service could impact the allowable contract coverage period and funding.
☐ Is the coverage period clearly defined?	
☐ Fixed term (e.g. 1 year, 3 years)	☐ Different software publishers have different maintenance coverage periods.



Term based on date of order or end date.	Ensure full value for full payment. Prorate prices if the maintenance term is based on a specific end date that does not accommodate a full term.
Crossing fiscal years	Protect against the potential funding gap when maintenance starts during a Continuing Resolution Authority.
 s there an "all or none" provision?	Some publishers may require all of the licensed software to be maintained, precluding the ability to reduce the quantity of software if use requirements change.
Are maintenance prices reasonable and predictable?	
 Maintenance escalation should be capped for a number of years 	Contract options may be appropriate to secure an escalation cap and/or lock-in out year maintenance prices. Check current market conditions and Consumer Price Index (CPI) for escalation rates.
■ Maintenance priced as a percentage needs clarity	Maintenance percentage should be applied to the PURCHASE price. Some commercial terms will specify list or catalog price so contracts need to be explicit. Research the market for reasonable rates. What have other organizations negotiated? What are the current metrics shown in the Research and Advisory publications?
Maintenance priced as a dollar amount	Do a sanity check. Check the maintenance ratio to license purchase price and measure against current market conditions.
Does the right to use the software terminate when payment of maintenance or support fees stops?	This situation is usually associated with term type licenses; however all license and maintenance provisions must be reviewed regardless of license type.

H. Remedies

Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
☐ Remedies	☐ Tie specific remedies to each category of defect that remains uncured.
	☐ For example, Level 3 (high priority-high impact) defects would have more extensive remedies than Level 1 (low priority-low impact) defects.
	 Require sufficient price recovery for failure to cure "critical" defects.
	 Ensure the license includes a strong indemnification provision which includes replacement of infringing components or whole systems; the right to choose defense strategies; adequate notice by Licensor in the event infringement is discovered; etc.



I. General Provisions

Checklist Item	Guidance / Rationale
☐ Termination rights	Understand impact to software use and maintenance rights if order is terminated without completion of expected payments. FAR 52.233-1 requires the contractor to submit a claim to the contracting officer if it believes the Government to be in breach, and to continue performance during the pendency of the claim.
☐ Rights of Survival clauses	
 Address retention of rights when vendors are bought by other companies. 	Include language to ensure continued use of licensed software if a company is sold.
☐ Address repackaging of software.	Include language to ensure that there is a right to use already licensed software with no change to maintenance and support fees if the software company creates (or acquires) a substantially similar product (to the one already licensed) and markets it as a new product.
☐ Escrow agreement	Escrow is usually only applicable in critical use situations. An escrow account can be negotiated that permits customer access to the software source code under certain defined situations. Escrow agreements typically carry a small charge per year. Negotiate requirements into the license purchase at no additional cost. See Attachment H: Source Code Escrow Agreement Template
☐ Additional terms for consideration as appropriate	Customer unique requirements such as training or development of customized reports
□ Document negotiated changes in resultant contract	 □ Use definitions □ Use examples to eliminate ambiguity □ Clearly define additional license rights and specify the addendum changes are at no additional cost □ Check that a right granted in one area is not changed or removed by another provision.

IV. Regulations and Policy Guidance

Applicable FAR/DFARS policies: DFARS 208.74 provides policy regarding consideration of ESI
agreements
DoD SmartBUY policy memo of December 22, 2005 provides guidance on the use of SmartBUY
vehicles and states that SmartBUY in DoD is implemented through the ESI
DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 5 states, "When the use of commercial IT is considered viable, maximum
leverage of and coordination with the DoD ESI shall be made."



Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act:
☐ Products must meet the applicable accessibility standards at 36 CFR Part 1194 as required by FAR
Case 1999-607.
$\ \square$ General information regarding the Section 508 Act can be found at the web site
www.section508.gov.
DoD IT Standards Repository (DISR):
☐ The DISR is maintained by the DoD Executive Agent for IT Standards.
☐ The DoD IT standards management tool, DISRonline is available for use by CAC-equipped
authorized parties and can be accessed for account requests at Https://gtg.csd.disa.mil
Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6):
☐ Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires that agencies enable their core networks to
handle IPv6 traffic.
As a part of this process, agencies must procure IPv6 compatible products.
Net-Centricity:
□ DoD is transforming the way information is managed to accelerate decision-making, improve joint
warfighting and create intelligence advantages.
☐ To reach this "Net-Centric" state, DoD must exploit advancing technologies that move the
enterprise from an application centric to a data-centric paradigm.
☐ OSD NII DCIO Net-Centric Checklist, located at:
http://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/NetCentric Checklist v2-1-3 .pdf , provides
information on the Net-Centric posture of their IT products and services.
Common Security Configuration:
☐ OMB issued policy memorandum M-07-11, "Implementation of Commonly Accepted Security
Configurations for Windows Operating Systems," which stated: "agencies with these operating
systems [Windows XP and VISTA] and/or plans to upgrade to these operating systems must
adopt these standard security configurations by February 1, 2008."
☐ OMB memo M-07-18, "Ensuring New Acquisitions Include Common Security Configurations,"
provides recommended language for agencies to use in solicitations to ensure new acquisitions
include these common security configurations and IT providers certify their products operate
effectively using these configurations.
☐ For more information go to <u>www.csrc.nist.gov/itsec</u> .

Support

If you have any questions about ESI, please contact the SPM or the Contracting Office assigned to the vendor or product you are seeking to acquire. Contact information is available on the ESI web site under the section titled "Ask a SPM".

www.esi.mil



Attachment A: Terms Checklist

The following table presents the contract terms and conditions which are provided by GSA FSS and additional terms or conditions which should be included in all ESI BPAs, orders or other contracts for software, along with a brief explanation of the term or condition and the rationale for the term.

CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	ВРА	ORDER
GSA TERMS AND CONDI	TIONS					
1	FAR 52.212 Contract Terms and Conditions – Commercial Items	Specify the underlying Ts and Cs for commercial IT services and products	The FAR 52.212 series of clauses address the general contract terms and conditions for commercial items. Schedule 70 of GSA FSS addresses IT products and services.	X		
1a	52.212-4 (d) Disputes	Specify the dispute resolution mechanism.	See Contract Disputes Act of 1978, as amended (41 U.S.C. 601-613).	Х		
1b	52.212-4 (g) Invoice	Ensure invoices have all required information and meet other format requirements.	Specifies the information required for invoices.	Х		
1c	52.212-4 (h) Patent Indemnity	The government should demand two types of indemnifications – 1. Indemnification against product infringement and 2.	The government's license of the Publisher's software carries a potential liability to other parties if it turns out the vendor does not have clear and complete IP ownership of the software. It is imperative the government receive indemnification from the vendor in	X		



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
		Indemnification against third	case vendor's software infringes on IP owned by others.			
		party claims for property	Additionally, the government does not want to take on			
		loss, damage, personal	liability to third parties for injuries or other damage			
		injuries or death caused by	caused by vendor. This could include, for example, a			
		vendor or vendor's	government contractor who is injured on government			
		employees and agents.	property by a vendor employee. The government will			
			likely need to make these provisions mutual, as most			
			vendors will require mutuality. The clauses proposed			
			are intended to address this mainstream situation.*			
1d	52.212-4 (i) Payment	Ensure the requirements for	Payment shall be made for items accepted by the	Х		
		payment are communicated	ordering activity that have been delivered to the			
		and met.	delivery destinations set forth in the contract.			
1e	52.212-4 (j)	The government should seek	Risk of loss rests with the Contractor until delivery to a	Х		
		to minimize risk due to loss	carrier if transportation is FOB Origin or delivery to the			
	Risk of Loss	or damage of purchased	destination specified by the ordering authority if the			
		products prior to or during	transportation is FOB Destination.			
		the delivery process.				
i						



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
1f	52.212-4 (I) & (m)Termination	The government should reserve the right to terminate for convenience. The government should not allow vendor to terminate mission critical services without government concurrence.	The two core obligations which give rise to a termination for breach are non-payment by the customer and breach of warranty (non-performance of product) by the vendor. These will be highlighted in the termination for breach provision. In both cases, there will be a cure period and a dispute resolution mechanism, subject to a termination for convenience provision for the government. In all cases, the government must pay for value received. In all cases, vendor must not terminate mission critical support or subscription services, subject to cure and dispute resolution for non-payment. If the government terminates for any reason, the vendor must immediately return any customer data it holds.*	X		
1g	52.212-4 (o) Warranty	The government should seek to obtain the most favorable warranty possible.	The FAR clause specifies the Contractor warrants and implies that the items delivered are merchantable and fit for use for the particular purpose described in this contract. Additional specific warranty terms regarding initiation and length are included at the order level.	X		



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	ВРА	ORDER
1h	52.212-4 (p) Limitation of Liability	The government should have strict limits of liability to the vendor and should demand strict coverage from the vendor.	Typically the parties will mutually exclude liability for any special, incidental, indirect, consequential, exemplary or punitive damages except for obligations under indemnities, confidential information or for personal injury, death or physical damage to property. Direct damages arising from contract performance, under any legal theory, should be limited to the greater of fees paid or some dollar amount - many such contracts use \$1 million as the dollar limit.*	X		
1i	52.212-4 (r) Compliance with Laws	The government seeks to ensure all Contractors are aware of and comply with laws unique to government contracts.	This section specifies laws unique to government contracts which Contractors agree to comply with.	Х		
1j	52.212-4 (s) Order of Precedence	The government should provide a mechanism for resolving inconsistencies among contract documents or laws governing government purchasing activity.	This section lists the precedence of various contracting documents and laws to resolve inconsistencies between provisions.	X		
2	552.238-78 Scope of Contract	,	This clause identifies those government entities which may place orders under the contract.	Х		
3	C-FSS-370 Contractor Tasks/Special Requirements		This clause lists eleven Contractor special requirements including security clearances, travel, certifications, insurance, etc.	X		
4	I-FSS-600 Contract Price Lists		This clause provides the details for Contractor electronic contract data and the details required for price lists.	X		



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
5	Confidentiality		Confidentiality requirements are met by applicable law. See Far Part 3.104. Additional language can be added to the solicitation to inform all offerors and current vendors "Terms of this contract pricing may be released". This language must be approved by S70 senior management.	X		
6	No Oral Modification (NOM)	The government should not allow oral modifications to any license or other contract	The proposed clause will prohibit oral modifications and will recite the agreement to be the complete agreement between the parties.	X		
			GSA: CURRENT LANGUAGE EXISTS TO STATE EVERYTHING MUST BE "WRITTEN" Clause 552.243-72 for the MAS level.			
7	Severability	The government should allow provisions to be severable.	The proposed clause will allow unenforceable provisions to be severed and enforceable provisions to remain.*	Х		
8	Choice of Laws (COL)	The government will establish the COL provisions specified in the FAR.	The FAR provisions naming appropriate administrative and other federal courts will be included.*	Х		
BPA TERMS AND CONDI	TIONS					
9	Intro	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Specifies the parties and effective date.		X	
10	Funds Obligation	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Advises the BPA does not obligate funds.		X	



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
11	Authorized Users	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Identifies authorized users of the BPA.		X	
12	Term and Survival	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Sets the BPA term and identifies provisions of the BPA which survive its termination.		X	
13	BPA Organization	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Describes the organization of the BPA document into general terms and conditions and a number of attachments for the types of products and services (e.g., Software, Support Services, etc.)		X	
14	Product and Service Offerings	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Includes a table describing the various master agreement attachments in the BPA.		X	
15	Pricing Terms	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Addresses prices, additional discounts and SmartBUY.		X	
16	Product and Pricing Data	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Addresses product and pricing data submission requirements.		X	
17	Ordering	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Addresses the Ordering Guide and applicability of FARS and DFARS.		X	
18	Contractor BPA Management	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Report of Sales, PMRs, Marketing and Promotion requirements.		X	
19	Termination	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	DoD reserves the right to use products beyond BPA termination.		X	
20	Relationship of the Parties	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	Standard Far provisions establish the Contractor has an independent contractor status with the government – not an employer/employee relationship.		Х	



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	ВРА	ORDER
21	General Provisions	Specify the BPA standard terms and conditions.	An assortment of standard or 'boilerplate' terms, e.g., severability.		X	
22	License Assignment and Transfer	The government should have the right to transfer licenses to 'affiliates' across the DoD enterprise.	The concepts of 'affiliate' and 'enterprise' are borrowed from the commercial world to enable DoD to transfer licenses.		X	
23	Post-termination restrictions / reuse	The government should not agree to restrict its rights to acquire and use a product competitive to Publisher's product after ceasing or terminating the use of Publisher's software.	Some vendors, usually resellers, will attempt to insert a clause in a license agreement prohibiting the government from procuring the same or similar software for some period (usually one year) after the government terminates a license. The rationale often has to do with resellers protecting themselves from losing money in long term agreements where early years of the agreement are at pricing favorable to the government. This is more common in subscription agreements than other license types. The government should never limit its ability to license competitive or similar software.		X	
24	Audit	The government must limit audit rights.	Audit is an important provision requiring special attention because it deviates from the commercial standard. DoD will not allow inspection of its internal systems, so user audits to ascertain contract compliance will rely on inspection of DoD's internal audit records.		X	
25	IP Rights and Data Ownership	DoD should have the right to own innovations in functionality. Data	This section addresses DoD ownership of new features suggested by DoD which are subsequently incorporated into Contractor's Programs and makes clear the		X	



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
		ownership must be retained.	Government's sole ownership and control of the Government's data.			
26	Functionality Protection	The government should be protected from a software company suddenly ending a set of features or functions critical to the government.	In the event the Publisher stops supporting a product or discontinues it, the Functionality Protection clause requires the software publisher to provide alternative product or functions to the government.		X	
27	Source Code Escrow	The vendor should agree to escrow its software for access by the government in certain circumstances.	The government should take advantage of the broad array of software applications available in the market. Some vendors are large, some small, some have been in business for years while others are relatively new. All are subject to the financial risks of the marketplace. In many instances the government uses software for mission critical business processes and technical infrastructure, so it can't afford to lose the use of this software. In every case, the government takes a risk the software publisher will not continue in business or otherwise lose its ability to support the software or provide subscription services. An escrow agreement provides the ability to access the vendor's source code software (the human readable form before compiling or interpreting to object or machine readable code) under specified conditions (e.g., bankruptcy, other business interruptions) so the government can continue unfettered use and maintenance despite the vendor's business condition.		X	
			One of the key elements of an escrow agreement should be the requirement for the escrowed code to be tested to ensure it performs as expected, thereby ensuring the			



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
			software would be useful for its intended purpose if it necessary to retrieve and use it.			
ORDER TERMS AND COM	NDITIONS					
28	License grant and type	A license grant should generally provide the government with broad rights to operate, use, customize & modify the software.	There are three primary types of software licenses: 1. Perpetual; 2. Term; 3. Subscription. For perpetual and term licenses, the government can take physical possession of the software. In the subscription case, the Publisher sells a right to use an application hosted by the Publisher or an authorized third party for a monthly fee. License grants should provide the government unfettered rights to use the software within the boundary definition of the license. This usually includes the right to use all software capabilities, make modifications or customizations to the software and in some cases copy and distribute the software within the user population.			X
29	License unit of measure		There are five primary ways to define the boundaries of use: 1. Named users (each user ID is counted); 2. Concurrent users (an upper limit of user IDs can access the system at one time); 3. Processors (the number of CPUs where the software can be loaded); 4. Site licenses for use at a specific location; and, 5. Enterprise licenses for use across an enterprise, regardless of the number of users or processors.			X



CATEGORY NUMBER	TERM OR CONDITION	OBJECTIVE	RATIONALE/RECOMMENDATIONS	GSA	BPA	ORDER
30	Product or Service Warranty	It is important for the government to maximize its warranty rights.	The start date and length of product or service warranty should be specified. With enterprise software, the start date can be negotiated because the initial use may be many months after delivery if complicated implementation is required before productive use can begin.			X
31	IP Rights	The government may want to reserve certain IP rights for custom work or the creation of derivative works by a Contractor.	Additional definitions of IP rights to derivative products and other types of IP can be defined at the order level.			х
32	Third party/Open Source Software	The government should ensure all third party and open source software is identified by the vendor and that the government's license for the vendor's software provides all rights to use, modify, customize and operate the software, including any open source or third party software.	The government must ensure it does not have to procure additional licenses or risk liability for direct or indirect infringement of third party IP. This is especially important for GPL (General Public License) software.*			х
33	Quantity		The number of users, processors, etc. (depending on unit of measure selected) must be specified.			X
34	Price		The price should be taken from the BPA attachment as a starting point. Discounts should be negotiated further.			X



*GSA periodically updates the Schedule 70 IT Open Solicitation and related policies. IT hardware and software buyers should check the IT Schedule contract or with the DoD ESI Software Product Manager for any updates.

Attachment B: Derivative Works Sample Contract Language

Licensee may create modifications, customizations or other enhancements to Licensor's software designed to work together with the software, generally referred to as "Derivative Works". In cases where Licensor's software is wholly or partly a Software Development Kit (SDK), the essence of the license agreement is to permit Licensee to create applications or other Derivative Works designed to work with Licensor's software. In recognition of Licensee's unique requirements for confidentiality and mission integrity, whether Licensee creates Derivative Works directly, through Licensor or through other third parties, whether they are "Works for Hire" or not, whether they are based on SDKs or transactional software or other types of software, Licensee shall retain all right, title and interest to such Derivative Works free of any claims by Licensor to title, restrictions on use, royalties, or other fees. Licensor has no claim to these Derivative Works and hereby covenants to keep them confidential, to not incorporate them into Licensor's products or to otherwise distribute them in whole or in part to any third party.

Attachment C: License Assignment and Transfer

The Government shall have the right, without the prior written consent of the Publisher or the Reseller, to assign, reassign, or transfer software licenses or Government's rights in the Software to an "Affiliate" of the Government, to include any governmental organization or commercial entity that is managed, operated or controlled by the Government. The Government is authorized to sublicense, assign or transfer the Software or the Government's rights in the Software, and such authorization includes sublicensing, assignment or transfer among or between "Authorized Users". In the event an Authorized User is reorganized or restructured such that its responsibilities and operations are transferred to another Government agency, the agency shall have the right to assign the affected program licenses to a successor. The licensed agency and the successor agency agree to be bound to this Agreement. The transferee shall be bound by the license metrics and limitations in this Agreement.



Attachment D: Temporary Use of Software During Times of Conflict

During Temporary Expeditionary Deployments ("TEDs"), an enrolled affiliate during the term of this agreement may temporarily deploy and install or use on, or access from qualified desktops or servers, the, Standard Desktop Configuration, Enhanced Desktop Configuration, Enhanced Desktop with SQL Configuration, Enhanced Desktop with Enterprise CAL Configuration, or Enterprise Desktop Configuration and the additional products, all described in Attachment A (the "Software") on an unlimited number of qualified desktops or servers being used as part of the TEDs ("Temporary Use"). For purposes of this subsection, the term "Temporary Expeditionary Deployments" or "TEDs" shall refer to any number of software licensed products enrolled under this agreement which may be used at no additional cost by the DoD enrolled affiliate. The coverage will extend to deployments away from in-garrison locations (any military post or government office where troops or civilian government personnel are at a permanent location), deployment locations in support of war games, exercises, real world contingencies, and emergency situations similar to the terrorist attacks on 9/11/01 where temporary duty stations were needed due to the destruction of government offices. Each enrolled affiliate will make a record of the count of each category of license used while deployed and the period of use. After the TED and upon request, the count and duration information, but not the deployed location information, will be provided to the contractor for auditing purposes. Such Temporary Use of the software is limited to a period equal to the length of the TED or six (6) calendar months, whichever is shorter ("Temporary Use Period"), unless a different time period is agreed to in writing by the contractor. At the end of the six month period or as mutually agreed to, the DoD enrolled affiliate will provide a written certification that the licenses have either been destroyed or payment has been made under this agreement. The enrolled affiliate agrees to use the products in accordance with the terms contained in this Agreement and the applicable version of the License Agreement -Product Use Rights. If the DoD enrolled affiliate requires use of the Software beyond the Temporary Use Period and Microsoft has not approved such extended use, the enrolled affiliate shall purchase the products in accordance with the pricing terms of this Enterprise Agreement.

Attachment E: Licenses for Software Evaluation

If Licensee wishes to evaluate any Software generally available from Publisher, Licensee may order trial Software which Licensee may use for trial non-production purposes only. Licensee's right to use such Software shall be at no additional charge and shall be: (i) subject to the terms of this Agreement, (ii) solely for trial, non-production purposes only, and (iii) on an "AS IS" basis, without warranties or Maintenance Services of any kind. Publisher shall specify the duration of time for the evaluation. Following the end of the evaluation period, Licensee will cease using and will delete any such trial software from its computer systems. Use of the evaluation software does not constitute an agreement to purchase the software.

Attachment F: Self-Audit

Notwithstanding Publisher audit provisions or practices to the contrary, the Government is obligated to only perform an internal audit of Software use not more than once a year and will use its best efforts to keep full and accurate accounts that may be used to properly ascertain and verify numbers of licenses, users or subscription parameters in use. Upon Publisher written request, the Government may provide audit reports to Publisher from Licensee's internal audit records not more than once a year as the sole means of satisfying Publisher's requests for audit.

Attachment G: Sample pricing discount table based on Size of Order

Size of Order (List)	Potential Discount (From List)	Comments
\$1 - \$9,999	10% - 30%	GSA/ESI (Based on Qty 1)
\$10,000 - \$49,999	20% - 40%	Perhaps Better than GSA/ESI is Available
\$50,000 - \$249,999	25% - 50%	Definitely Seek Additional Discount from GSA/ESI
\$250,000 - \$999,999	35% - 60%	This will likely be a Field Sales Transaction
\$1,000,000 - \$9,999,999	45% - 75%	This is a Large Transaction for the Publisher
\$10,000,000 - \$99,999,999	60% - 90%	Significant Publisher Corporate Attention
\$100,000,000+	75% - 95%	One of the Top Publisher Transactions for Year